

LIBYA

V. 20 Nov 85

NORTH AFRICA

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ALGERIA

LIBYA

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Libya's Al-Humaydi Holds Talks With Bendjedid

LD191517 Tripoli Domestic Service

in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Nov 85

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[Excerpt] This morning at the Presidential Palace in Algiers Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid received Major Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, who conveyed to him greetings and best wishes of his brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and conveyed to him a message from the brother commander dealing with bolstering strategic relations between the Great 1 September Revolution and the Algerian revolution.

President Bendjedid expressed his appreciation and best wishes to Maj Khuwayldi al-Humaydi for the brother commander of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people, affirming the importance of the historic meeting between the two revolutions and the depth of fraternal bonds and cohesion between the two fraternal peoples of the Jamahiriya and Algeria.

The meeting lasted 90 minutes and discussed means of bolstering and strengthening relations of cooperation between the two countries in the various fields for the sake of the realization of the objectives and ambitions of the two fraternal countries. Pan-Arab issues and their developments in the Arab arena were also discussed, along with international issues of common interest.

The audience was attended by brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the official in charge of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat; and Dr Ahmed Talib Ibrahim, member of the FLN Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; and Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; the brother secretary of the Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Algeria; and the Algerian ambassador to Jamahiriya.

Brother Maj Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, on his part, affirmed the depth of the historic bonds and common destiny of both countries for the sake of the realization of the common objectives of the fraternal peoples of Algeria and Jamahiriya.

Departs 19 Nov

LD200023 Algiers Domestic Service

in Arabic 2300 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Libyan Jamahiriya delegation led by Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolution Command, and Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs, left Algeria today for home. At the VIP lounge Maj al-Khuwayldi made a statement in which he expressed satisfaction at the talks he had in Algeria, particularly his audience with President Chadli Bendjedid, and expressed hope for the development of relations between the two countries.

The delegation was seen off by brother Muhammad Sharif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official of the

Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee; and Dr Ahmed Talib Ibrahim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs.

Briefs

Social Security System — In Algiers the minister of social protection, Mrs Ounissi, has installed the officials in charge of setting up the new social security system. In essence, this system sets up a unique social security arrangement, as well as unique tutelage. It also provides for the creation of two national offices: one in charge of social insurance, labor accidents, and family allowances, and the other exclusively in charge of retirement. These two offices have the legal status of an administrative public body. [Text] [Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 19 Nov 85 LD]

LIBYA

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Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Teachers Seminar 19 Nov

NC200849 Tripoli Domestic Service

in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The leader of the revolution met yesterday with the participants of the first seminar of Al-Fatih University's Libyan teachers. The seminar is currently under way under the motto: The sanctity of science, which goes hand-in-hand with the movement of the Jamahiriya society.

Opening the debate, the brother leader emphasized that there are no obstacles to the people's initiative and individual creativity. Such obstacles, if they arise, must be attacked and destroyed. He noted that the Jamahiriya system, which is based on the masses, is the civilized and appropriate vessel for their creativity. He added: The revolution's objective is to remove any hindrance obstructing man's excellence and freedom, as opposed to that of governmental systems, which exploit all functionalities to serve the interests of these systems. No historical, national, or scientific research can be done in these systems, he noted, because these types of systems hinder the people's initiative and individual creativity, which are not in harmony with the nature of these systems and run counter to the basis on which these systems are established.

The leader emphasized that no one had managed to do historical research in Libya prior to the revolution. Had such research been done, it would have exposed the falsity of the family of [former Libyan King Idris] al-Sanusi. This research would have shown that it was a colonial protege and that it had purposely obliterated the true history of the stages of Libyan struggle, as well as the history of thousands of martyrs who fell defending the homeland. The leader stressed that the reason for some countries' backwardness is that the systems they have do not allow their rulers to order any scientific research that contradicts the nature of these systems. This has compelled these systems to challenge the imperialism of the West, the progress of which was achieved at the expense of the great majority of the people and with the minority accumulating all the wealth. He went on to say: Thousands of workers there are unemployed and thousands of

2X

V. 20 Nov 85

Q 2

NORTH AFRICA

families are living in extremely bad conditions because that wealth has been stolen by a minority, which utilized it for the development of certain industries. Thousands of the unemployed in the West could have lived on that wealth.

The leader noted that the Jamahiriya system, which is different from all the systems prevailing in the world, enables the human being to excel as much as he wants to without any fear or restriction. He pointed out that the revolution encourages the revolutionary people's initiative and this breaks the shackles, frees people to choose their own destiny, and enables them to get rid of oppression, exploitation, profiteering, rents, and service charges [ujrah]. The brother leader stressed the need to seize this historic opportunity to do scientific research, unleash creativity, and gain self-reliance in all fields so as to achieve Libyan goals, the goals for which we have carried out this revolution.

The brother leader highlighted the importance of scientific research and the substantial role the universities will play in it, along with their educational responsibility. He also talked of the need to get rid of any hindrance to the achievement of this objective. He noted the shortcomings in colleges and universities in this respect. He said that there were no justifications for such shortcomings in the Jamahiriya society. He asserted that school curricula must be revolutionized so that scientific research in theoretical and applied fields can proceed in the required direction. He declared that the present school curricula do not move the young to condemn oppression and exploitation. He described the flagrant social disparity during the defunct regime and colonial era as destructive to society. He pointed out that the lack of social justice at the time corrupted the people's morality and brought the U.S. and British bases to squat on the country's soil — and 20,000 Italians, who treated the people underfoot and owned all the land.

The brother leader noted that some social and psychological diseases still exist and must be conquered. There is also some material underdevelopment, which requires that we destroy the residues of the abominable past. The brother leader said that the state of the masses means the freedom of these masses to create and build and do what they deem suitable to meet their needs. These masses are entirely free to break their shackles and resist any foreign or domestic challenge, whether material or psychological.

The brother leader declared that the Libyan people are ready to resist and defeat America if it tries to attack us on our land, or on Sudanese, Tunisian, or Algerian soil. In this connection, he noted the Lebanese people's resistance to the U.S. presence in Lebanon, and added: Had the Lebanese people not confronted the U.S. forces and paid the price, they would have not been able to kick them out of their territory.

The brother leader explained that the university teaching staff have responsibilities to shoulder and that they could be called to account by the masses if these duties are not fulfilled. He stressed that this seminar must approve all matters affecting the teaching staff. The duties of each and every member of the staff — whether related to the curricula, higher studies, and scientific research or to problems of interest to them such as university self-management — should be outlined, he said.

The students, he added, should be left free to set up their conferences and committees and to take charge of the cleaning, production, and militarization [tajyishiha] of the university. He added that the students' domination of the university must not affect the professor's prerogative to teach and grade in absolute liberty. These should not be subject to any influence other than the student's deepest understanding.

The brother leader called on the teaching staff to form a syndicate, trade union, or conference of their own to protect their rights and follow up on the fulfillment of their duties. This, he said, will pave the way for creating consultative working opportunities, for which purpose this seminar is being held.

The brother leader of the revolution called on the conferees to pay great attention to the establishment of scientific research centers affiliated with the university. He added that these centers should submit their preliminary studies to the people's congress for approval and endorsement. He emphasized the need for the Libyan people to depend on themselves and rely on their own production and find an alternative for oil, which sooner or later will dry up. He said: It is your responsibility as specialists in these fields to explain this to the citizens.

The brother leader called on the participants to expand the base of scientific research and to link the scientific research centers to the university laboratories, and then to turn to application in the field. He noted that Libya is a state for the masses, and added: I am ready to embark on any revolutionary act and to go into battle again if I realize that anything is restricting the masses's uprising and freedom, because this is the revolution's philosophy and its ultimate goal.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Nuclear Research Center

*LD151939 Tripoli Domestic Service
in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Nov 85*

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution has paid a visit to those who act, unlike those who only talk — those who transform his words into iron and a material force. The brother commander of the revolution yesterday visited the Nuclear Research Center at Tajura. He also visited the central workshop that produces spare parts for the various machines and equipment.

Iran's Velayati Delivers Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

*LD192213 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab
Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 19 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] The brother leader of the revolution this evening received brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of Iran, and the delegation accompanying him, which is visiting the Jamahiriya at present, in the presence of the Iranian ambassador. The Iranian foreign minister handed the brother leader a message from the Iranian president.

V. 20 Nov 85

Q 3

NORTH AFRICA

Ends Visit 19 Nov*LD200012 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab
Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 19 Nov 85*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of Iran, and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli this evening. Dr Velayati made a statement before leaving Tripoli international airport, in which he said: My visit to the Jamahiriyah has been successful and positive. He expressed satisfaction at the positive results of the visit, explaining that during the visit views were exchanged on many important problems of common interest, especially those that concern Islam and the Muslims.

Libya-Iraq Summit Said Expected 'Very Soon'*GF161059 Doha QNA in Arabic 0953 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Nov (QNA) — Quoting knowledgeable sources, press reports in Rabat have affirmed the possibility of convening an Iraqi-Libyan summit very soon.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* reports that it is better for the door to remain open with regard to the venue of the summit although some Iraqi officials expect Riyadh to be the location. The newspaper reports that the dominating belief is that a senior Iraqi personality will visit Tripoli and a senior Libyan official will visit Baghdad later in order to prepare for the summit between the Iraqi and Libyan leaders, which is expected to be followed by an official announcement on resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Al-Turayki on Relations with Iraq, Maghreb Ties*PM191532 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 19 Nov 85 pp 1,2*

[Report on Interview with Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki by Talhah Jibril in Rabat; date not given]

[Excerpts] The Libyan secretary of foreign liaison confirmed that Libya will participate in the ordinary Arab summit to be held in Saudi Arabia. He described Saudi-Libyan relations as good and being conducted within a framework of joint cooperation and contacts in various fields.

Regarding the work of the second committee for clearing the Arab air, which met in Rabat in order to resolve the Libyan-Iraqi dispute, al-Turayki told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* in Rabat that if there are points of difference between the two countries this does not mean that there are no points of agreement. It is natural for relations between Libya and Iraq to be good and for there to be cooperation. What is unnatural is the opposite.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran war and Libya's attitude toward it, the Libyan official said that this war should be contained and should end in the interest of all parties, adding that the continuation of this war is not in the Arab nation's interest. Libya is ready to make efforts in order to stop the war. The restoration of relations between Iraq and Libya to normal would solve all problems, he said.

Regarding what went on at the meetings of the committee to clear the air between the two countries, al-Turayki said that both sides explained their views at the meeting. The committee listened to both sides in order to identify the points of agreement and disagreement. It would be illogical to expect that the problem will be solved in a matter of hours, adding that the committee has studied the points of difference and decided to hold contacts with the leaderships of both countries in order to reach a solution.

Asked whether the committee has reached specific points for solving the Iraqi-Libya disputes, Al-Turayki said that the committee has found that both sides wish to solve the problem. In order to pave the way to the committee meeting we halted media campaigns and refrained from raising problems that might hamper the committee's efforts.

Regarding Libyan-Palestinian relations, Al-Turayki said that there is no problem between Libya and the PLO; the problem is between the Palestinians themselves. Libya differs only with the PLO leadership's political line, adding that Libya recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and has constantly confirmed this in joint statements on this subject as well as at the United Nations.

Replying to a question on the Sahara problem and the recent developments, particularly at the United Nations, Al-Turayki said: A referendum must be held in accordance with the OAU and UN resolutions. In our view the holding of a referendum is the way to ensure the solution of the problem. Morocco's and the Polisario's acceptance of a referendum is something positive, and such a referendum should be held as early as possible.

Asked about Libyan-Algerian relations, the Libyan official said: "I cannot say that relations between Libya and Algeria are in a state of crisis. There are more things that link us together than separate us, but we believe that the present coolness in the relations is due to the incorrect interpretation by the Algerian brothers of the union between Libya and Morocco."

He added: Some of the Algerian brothers believe that this union is directed against Algeria. We have affirmed and continue to affirm that this union is not directed against sisterly Algeria: Indeed, it is a unifying Arab action that could contribute to the strengthening of relations between the countries of the Arab Maghreb and achieve unity in the region.

On Inter-Arab Relations*GF190746 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0645 GMT 19 Nov 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Nov (WAKH) — Libyan Secretary of Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki has expressed his country's readiness to discuss pending matters with Iraq, as this stems from the keenness to end Arab differences. He pointed out that there are neither substantial differences with Iraq nor border differences. In a statement to UAE newspaper *AL-ITTihad* published today, Al-Turayki reiterated his country's readiness to ameliorate relations with Tunisia and restore diplomatic relations, but contended that there has been no mediation between the two countries in this direction.